Earnings through Consultancy Export

1823. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the countries and areas where Government are providing consultancy service through various agencies;

(b) what is the amount of export earnings from consultancy services during last three years; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to encourage consultancy exports in the near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Exports of Indian consultancy organisations both in public and private sectors cover a wide area of services such as pre-investment feasibility studies/reports preparation of engineering designs, project management operation & maintenance in varied fields and also computer software etc. List of countries to which consultancy exports are made, is annexed as Statement. (*See* below)

(b) Export earnings from consultancy including computer software during the last three years are as under:

(Rs. in crores)

1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
126	220	312

(c) Measures taken by Government to promote consultancy exports include:

(i) Market Development Assistance for reimbursement of 50% of cost of preparation and submission of bids;

(ii) Market Development Assistance for opening and operating overseas offices by consultancy firms.

(iii) Market Development Assistance for publicity campaign and feasibility studies abroad.

(iv) Exemption of Income Tax upto 50% on earnings from exporters of Consultancy Services.

Statement

Countries of exports of Indian Consultancy Organisations

1. Australia
2. Algeria
3. Bangladesh
4. Bahrain
5. Belgium
6. Colombia
7. Cyprus
8. Denmark
9. Ethiopia
10. Equador
11. France
12. FRG
13. Ghana
14. Hong Kong
15. Holland
16. Iraq
17. Indonesia
18. Jamaica
19. Japan
20. Jordan
21. Kenya
22. Kuwait
23. Libya
24. Laos
25. Malaysia
26. Mauritius
27. Mexico
28. Mozambieque
29. Nigeria
30. Netherlands
31. Nepal
32. New Zealand
33. Oman
34. Phillipines
35. Pakistan
36. Qatar
37. Switzerland
38. Singapore
39. Seychelles
40. Saudi Arabia
41. Sudan
42. Syria
43. Spain
44. Sweden
45. Thailand
46. Tanzania
47. Turkey
48. UK
49. USA
50. Uganda
51. UAE
52. USSR

53. Venezuela
54. YAR
55. Zambia
56. Zimbabwe

गैर-बासमती चावल का निर्यात

1824. **श्री अजीत जोगी:**
कुमारी आलिया:

क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री 3 दिसम्बर, 1991 को राज्य सभा में अतारांकित प्रश्न 1038 के दिए गए उत्तर को देखेंगे और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को अखिल भारतीय चावल निर्यातक संघ से बासमती से भिन्न चावल की विभिन्न किस्मों के निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के संबंध में कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सलमान खुर्शीद): (क) सरकार को ऐसे किसी संगठन की जानकारी नहीं है, और न ही उसे ऐसे किसी संगठन से कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

India's Trade with erstwhile Soviet Union

1825. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a considerable apprehension among the exporters in the country over the fate of their earnings from goods shipped to the erstwhile Soviet Union following the Reserve Bank of India's decision of 26th December, 1991 to stop negotiating documents against letters of credit from that country;

(b) if so, what were the consideration due to which the RBI took this decision and what are the details of the decision;

(c) what steps Government propose to take to help the exporters who have already shipped their goods to the erstwhile Soviet Union;

(d) whether new trade protocols with different Soviet Republics have been signed; and

(e) if so, what steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) Following the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the Reserve Bank of India was constrained to hold in abeyance operations of the accounts in India of the Bank for Foreign Economic Affairs of USSR. Consequently, reimbursement of payments to exporters was stopped on 27.12.1991. This resulted in a certain degree of uncertainty in the export climate to Russia. Subsequently the following arrangements were worked out to facilitiate payments in respect of trade commitments already made by Indian exporters. The Reserve Bank of India agreed to settle the replenishment claims from authorised dealers in India, maintaining the accounts of the Bank for Foreign Economic Affairs of USSR, in respect of (i) goods shipped up to 31st December, 1991 (ii) goods shipped after 31st December, 1991; but not later than 31st March, 1992, against Letters of Credit already opened by banks in the erstwhile Soviet Union and advised to the Indian exporters upto 31stDecember, 1991 and (iii) payment due to Indian project exporters upto 31st December, 1991 and duly certified for payment by the employers.

(d) and (e) The Government have already signed Trade Protocols for 1992 with Uzbekistan and Russia. Similar Protocols are likely to be signed with several other Republics in the near feature.

सुपर 301 के संबंध में संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका की शर्तें

1826. **श्री विश्वासराव रामराव पाटिल:** क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका ने सुपर 301 के संबंध में भारत-सरकार से राय मांगी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) अमरीका ने भारतीय बाजार में बौद्धिक संपदा और अमरीकी फिल्मों के प्रवेश के संबंध में